THERE BITTER AND DE TRATER MAURITORITADE LACT

## WASHINGTON

The Reconstruction Question in Congress,

The Senate Insists Upon Its Amendment to the Military Bill and the House Refuses to Concur.

Passage in the Senate of the Bill to Increase the Pay of Army Officers.

Arrival of Surratt and His Incarceration in the District Jail.

&c.

The Reconstruction Question.

vote in the House of Representatives this morning
clearly that it is in the power of the democrats of
louse to pass the bill which is known as the Sherint. In the vote on the question of the iscussion of the question of a committee of con-voted to insist on their amendment. Bills Approved by the President.

President has approved the bill authorizing the ary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the are river, for naval purposes, and to dispense with spose of the site of the existing Navy Yard at

ment of prise money to the officers and enlisted the Signal corps of the army, who performed under Admiral Farragut, while the fleet was en-n action in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864.

hall enable vessels engaged in the coasting reen ports and places upon Lake Michigan exrely, and laden with American productions and free handise only, to unload their cargoes without pre-

obtaining a permit to unload.
resident has also approved the Post Office Approbill, which contains the following clause:— For mail steamship service between San Francisco, pan and Chine, \$500,000; provided that so much of the color of the color

r York and California, \$900,000.

of Sarraft—Incarceration in the
County Jail.

Gooding received information yesterday from
ary of State that John H. Surratt had arrived,
istructed to communicate with the Secretary of
to ascertain how he should proceed. He accalled on Mr. Welles this morning, and got rington and three armed policemen, pro-riages to the Navy Yard, where an inter-

Fe command you that you take John H. Surratt, late

in dispensing the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion

in dispensing the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion by his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover.

Indian Affairs.

In a recent letter to the Secretary of War, an officer of the army on duty in Upper fexas states that the Indian traders in that country were supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition, and that the Indians were hoarding up the powder and lead for the outbreak that they believe will occur in the small. ing up the powder and lead for the outbreak that they believe will occur in the spring. He says that the trade on the Klows and Comanche Reservation has equipped several bands of the Comanches with revolvers. The superintendent of these tribes, now in Washington, resuperintendent of these fribes, now in washington, re-presents that these statements of the officer are erro-neous, and that very few of these Indians, except the chiefs, are armed with revolvers. He has just submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for ap-proval a list of goods for shipment to the trader in question, it being the duty of the superintendent to examine all invoices of goods to the superintendent to examine all invoices of goods to be sold to the Indians, and in fifteen thousand dollars' worth of goods there were but a half dozen revolvers, two hundred pounds of lead and five kegs of powder. A portion of this supply of ammunition will also be sold to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who have the privilege of purchasing from the trader of the Kiowa bands. The Superintendent states that if the Indians were all armed with firearms, instead of bows and arrows, they would cause it would be no difficult matter to cut off their sup ply of ammunition altogether and ply of ammunition altogether, and most men who are acquainted with the Indian mode of fighting with bows and arrows would prefer to fight them when armed with

The Civil Rights Bill.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message in answer to a resolution requesting him to inform that body if any violations of the Civil Rights bill have come to his knowledge, and if so what stops, if any, have been taken by him to enforce the law and punish the

been taken by him to enforce the law and punish the offenders. The President says:—

Not being cognizant of any cases which come within the province of the resolution, in order that the inquiry might have the fullest range. I referred it to the heads of the several executive departments, whose reports are herewith communicated for the information of the Senate. With the exception of the cases mentioned in the reports of the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, no violations, real or supposed, of the act to which the resolution refers have at any time come to the knowledge of the Executive. The steps taken in those cases to enforce the law appear in those reports.

The Secretary of War, under date of the 10th instant, submitted a series of reports from the general commanding the armies of the United States, and other military officers, as to supposed violation of the act alluded to in the resolution, with the request that they should be re-

The Secretary of War, under date of the 10th instant, submitted a series of reports from the general commanding the armies of the United States, and other military officors, as to supposed violation of the act alluded to in the resolution, with the request that they should be referred to the Attorney General for his investigation and report, to the end that the cases may be designated which are cognizant by the authorities, and such as are cognizant by military tribunals. I have directed the reference so to be made.

In reporting to the President, towards the close of January, the Secretary of the Nawy says he is not aware of any violation of the act. The Secretary of the Interior says no information whatever of violation of the law has been received at that department. The Secretary of State says he has no knowledge or information on the subject of the resolution, The Postmaster General says no cases have come to the knowledge of the Post Office Department of any violations of the provisions of that act. The Secretary of the Treasury says he has not been made cognizant of any such violations. The Attorney General says no report has within his knowledge been made to the President from that office in relation to any violations of the act, nor is he advised that any report has been made of any such violations. A case had been referred to him by the Secretary of War, which may involve a violation of the provision of the act which forbids a discrimination against people of color under the poul laws of the States. It is the case of William Fincher, a person of color, in the State of Georgia. It appears that the Attorney General addressed a letter to the United States Attorney for Georgia, in structing him to inquire into and immediately report the substantial circumstances of this case; the law and practice of Georgia in full touching the matter, and a full abstract of the record of the prosecution throughout, stating particularly whether, and if so when and how, the case has been adjudicated by the highest appeliat

miles of Charles, to set CT-Th. Direct Alexan of Procession under the Second of the charles of Char

retary of War, to whom was assigned by the law in stion the duty of making regulat dditional bounty therein auti

The Encroachments on New York Harbor.
A misprint or verbal error in the New York papers of
this morning renders it necessary to repeat what General
Humphreys says in an official report, namely:—"Scrious croachments are now in progress from the New Jersey ore, consisting mostly of wharves, wagon roads and lension of the shore by driving piles and filling better them, which constructions tween them, which constructions are carried on by the New Jersey Central Railroad. He deems these opera-tions injurious to the New York harbor." The word elegraphed was "doems," not "denies," as printed.

Total amount of taxes federal and State .. \$15,100,889

Important to Pension Claimants.
On the lat of January last the Commissioner of Pensions issued instructions to applicants for increase of sension under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, 4irecting them and their agents to withhold the original certificate in applications filed after that date. This wise, precautionary measure has been very generally observed; but owing to the vast number of applications filed prior to January I, the Commissioner has deemed it proper to issue the following circular directing the return of the original certificate in all cases that cannot

the pensioners may be able to draw the stipend then due.

PRESSION OFFICE, Feb. 15, 1867.

As it will be impossible for all the applications already filed in this office under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, for increase of pension, to be adjudicated before the 4th of March next, the original certificates, in cases that cannot be adjudicated before that date, will be returned to the agent or the claimant direct, that the amount which will be due thereon at that date may be drawn. Certificate No. —, herewith enclosed for the above purpose, should be returned to this office as soon after payment as practicable, endorsed "Returned certificate." JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissiouer.

Precedure? Affairs in Floridia.

Preedmen's Affairs in Florida.
Colonel Sprague, of the Seventh United States infantry and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the district of Florida, has submitted a report to Commissioner Howard for the month of January, in which he gives a general idea of freedmen's affairs throughout that district for the last year, and states that its expiration has brought with it many results satisfactory to the freedmen of Florida. He says:—

its expiration has brought with it many results satisfactory to the freedmen of Florida. He says:—

One of the strongest evidences of the freedman's appreciation of his position, irrespective of labor, is the manner in which the celebration of emancipation on the list of January was conducted. In the principal towns throughout the State they assembled in large bodies, Processions paraded the streets, bearing the United States banner. Meetings were held and addressed by the agents of the Bureau, and the day ended in dances and suppers. All things were conducted with decorum, and the use of intoxicating drinks was restricted. At night they returned quietly to their homes upon the neighboring plantations. The consideration of the white men for these displays was a convincing proof to the observer that the citizens of this State are beginning to realize that freedmen, properly controlled by judicious laws and kind treatment, are to restore the State to its former prosperity. Freedmen are still arriving from South Carolina and Geor, its geeking labor, and many are entering land under the Homestead bill.

Colonel Sprague concludes his report by saying:—

The condition of this State is generally quiet and prosperous. It has been my endeavor to keep all questions relating to the freedmen out of the courts of law, and have recorted to arbitration with success. When freedmen have been punished everely by fines and imprisonment. Time and prosperity will, however, regulate these evils, and as communities, families and individuals feel the necessity of the colored man prejudices will subside, old associations will be renewed. Kindly relations must prevail without the feelings of servitude, and mutual responsibilities will insure justice in the courts of law, and legislators will see the necessity of enacting judicious laws to insure the prosperity of the State.

aws to insure the prosperity of the State.
Adjudication of Prizes in the Colombian
Courts—Mr. Seward Protents Against Mos-

Sin—The attention of this government has bee to a decree upon the adjudication of markins made by the President of the United States of O at Bogota on the 17th of November, 1865, which is understood to have been officially promulgated

conference committee on the bill to regulate the tenure of office. It now goes to the President.

of office. It now goes to the President.

Nr. Summer offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate of there had been any correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister resident at Portugal with reference to his salary or compensation; also to inform the Senate if such Minister has received any compensation for his services since the act of last summer denying him such compensation, and if so, out of what foud he has been paid. The resolution was arreed to.

PROVISION FOR REFUNDING EXCUSS OF DUTY.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:—

Finance:

Resolved, That in all cases where a national bank has paid or may pay in excess of what may be or has been found due from such hank on account of the duty required to be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, the bank so having paid or paying such excess of duty may state an account herefor, which on being certified by the Treasurer of the United States and found correct by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be refunded in the ordinary manner by warrant on the Treasury.

Mr. Cosness, (rep.) of Cal., moved to take up the bill to quiet titles to lands in the town of Santa Clars, California.

Mr. Cosness, (rep.) of Cal., moved to take up the bill to quiest titles to lands in the town of Santa Clara, California.

Mr. Sunces said he should object if it would take any time. There was a bill of great political urgency ponding in the Senate, known as the Louisiana bill, which it was important to pass.

Mr. Cosness hoped Mr. Sumner would not shake the gory head of the Louisiana bill at everything that came up. His bill would not take much time.

The bill named by Mr. Couness was then taken up and passed.

Mr. Conness hoped Mr. Sumner would not shake the gory head of the Louisiana bill at everything that came up. His bill would not take much time.

The hill named by Mr. Counces was then taken up and passed.

Mr. Mchaak (rep.) of N. Y., called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propolled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propolled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propolled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the safety of the lives of the United States, subject to a foreign Power, and engaged in foreign trade, not owned by a cutizen of the United States, subject to regulations consistent therewith, established for the rovernment of steam vessels, as provided in the twenty-ninth section of an act relating to steam vessels, approved August 39, 1852; and every seagoing steamer subject to the unvigation laws of the United States and to the regulations aforesaid shall whounder way, except on the bigh seas, be under the control of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steam vessels, vessels of other countries and public vessels of the United States only excepted; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to annut or affect any regulations established by State law requiring vessels entering or leaving a port in such States to take a pilot duly licensed by the laws of such State, or of a State situate upon the waters of the same port.

NAVAL OFFICERS RESTORED TO THE ACTIVE LIST.

Mr. Streinkas, (rep.) of Onio, called up the House bill to restore Lieutenant Joseph P. F. fife to the active hist of the navy, which was passed after an expression of disapproval from Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of lowa.

THE RECONSTRUCTOR BILLS.

At forty minutes past one o'clock the Clerk of the House on important a bill to centure to a conference committee. It should be considered with deliberation. The difference between the two Houses wa

committee as the only way of accomplishing the desired result.

Mr. Possnow, (rep.) of Kansas, did not think it possible to pass an acceptable bill at this stage of the sestion, with or without a conference committee.

Mr. Fassassas said, as he understood it, the bill fatted in the Houge because the Blaine amendment, as redrawn, was thought not to afford sufficient protection to loyal mee. This could be remedied in a conference committee. He concurred in the bolief that the amendment and did not go far enough in the matter of safeguerat. Experienced the Minitary bill as it came from the House, without any committal as to the particular terms of reconstruction. He was unwilling to take the responsibility of insisting on the Senate amendment, as it might-lead to the defeat of the bill. If the conference committee did not bring a satisfactory report the Senate could disagree to it and call for another committee. He felt that the wiseat thing to do would be to see if something could not be arrived at satisfactory to both houses.

houses.

Mr. Howarn, (rep.) of Mich, regretted that Mr. Fessenden had not stated his objections to the Blains amendment while the bill was under discussion in the Senate,
He (Mr. Roward) was unwilling to trust this important
subject to a committee of conference. Such a measure
as this ought to be settled by the two houses in open
carries. These should he no componisting no traffiction session. There should be no compromisine, no tr

session. There should be no compromisine, no trafficing such as the best men are sometimes liable to engage in a committee of conference.

Mr. Remerax would, under ordinary circumstances, vote for a committee of conference; but it was known that the opposition to the Senate amendment is this case was one that could not be reconciled without surrendering the principles upon which the bill was framed. Opposition to the bill came from two extreme views in the House—one asserting that the rebel States were now entitled to representation, and the other believing that the terms of the bill were too liberal. He did not see how a conference committee could settle this difference, and thought it best for the Senate to insist still further on its smeedment, and give the House another opportunity to agree with the Senate.

Mr. Hexpanicax wished to say for himself that he did not desire the President to take advantage of the ten days allowed to defeat this bill. He did not think there was any reason to believe that the President would decline to act if he had time allowed him to do so. He (Mr. Hendricks) decired this question to go to the country to be fairly and squarely met. He should not agree to a committee of conference.

Mr. Poursor repeated his belief that the bill could not become a law this session, either through a conference committee of any other means.

Mr. Lant could not agree to the conference committee, because the point at issue between the two houses was an elemental and fundamental principle which he was unwilling to abanden. He would not agree to give up the Blains amendment. It had been defeated in the House by a union of ferty-two democrats with a minority of the republicans. A majority of the republicans of the House by a union of ferty-two democrats with a minority of the Resules were in favor of it. He would not agree to give up the Blains amendments. He had been defeated in the House by a union of ferty-two democrats with a minority of the republicans. He would not agree to like the would not beco

the country. If the Reconstruction Committee could not at any properious which they could stand by, the Renait Week of up seemething without the committee's new teaching without the committee's new teaching without the committee's new teaching without the construction to a bill in the "maile and marring" it elsowhere, and also in his remarks about the Reconstruction Committee not standing by bills after they had reported them.

If, Wane said he did refer to Mr. Fessonden.

If, Wane said he did refer to Mr. Fessonden.

If, Passensus mid the Military bill was the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee. The Blains smeadment was not reported from that committee. As to his withholding his objections to the amendment, Senators would bear him out in the assertion that there was a strict understanding that there would be no debate on the republican side of the chamber. That was to be left entirely to the other side. It was true he had oxpressed the opinion since the bill passed the Senate that it did not altogether meet his approval, and that it could be improved in a committee of conference. This was a right with which his party obligations did not interfere. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) and the Senator from Michigan were bitterly opposed to the Blaine amendment when first introduced.

Mr. Boward said it was not true that he was opposed to the Slaine amendment as it was incorporated in the Sherman bill. He voted for in while Mr. Fessonden was quietly asleep in his lockings, paired on, as he understood, and thus avoiding a responsibility which he (Mr. Fessonders all along to be in favor of the Blaine amendment.

Mr. Fessonders all along to be in favor of the Blaine amendment. He regarded the Blaine amendment, from the first, as not sufficiently protecting ourselves. He saw, however, that something of the kind was cervain to be adopted and he gave way to it. deallement, from the first, as not sufficiently protecting ourselves. He saw, however, that amending the messions of the Senate when many gentlemen were

the Senate, that ne nad been absent on such an occa-sion, and it was rather out of place in Mr. Howard to glorify himself and make such a charge upon him (Mr. Feasondea) after the service he (Mr. Feasondea) had ren-dered in sitting up night after night in passing bills when other senators were enjoying themselves else-where.

when other Senators were enjoying themselves elsewhere.

Mr. Howarn disclaimed any intention of making a charge upon Mr. Fessenden. All he meant was that if he (Mr. Fessenden) was opposed to the Blaine amendment he should have made his objections known.

Mr. Wade was sorry he had given rise to this personal debate, but he should feel htmself compensated for it if Mr. Fessenden would adhere to his radicalism, as he seemed to promise. It would be quite an acquisition to have him in favor of the radical meastree that were yet to come. The course of Mr. Fessenden The being silent here and them going to the House to try to defeat the bill might be very honorable, but he 'Mr. Wade) did not like it. It was true that he (Mr. Wade) was opposed to the Blaine amendment by itself, but when it was incorporated in the bill, as it was, he was in favor of it. If he (Mr. Wade) good be permitted to speak of what transpired elsewhere he could show that it was not the radicalism of the Blaine amendment that met Mr. Fessenden's disapproval. It was radical enough for him then.

senden's disapproval. It was radical enough for him then.

Mr. Brows, (rep.) of Mo., stated his objections to a conference committee. The matters at issue were of too grave importance for him to consent to that. He could heartily and cordially endorse the bill as it passed the senate, and he was unwilling to give up what it contained or to trust it to the manipulations of a conference committee.

Mr. Withiams said that after the views he had heard in this debate he would not consent under any circumstances to serve on a committee of conference. He was anxious that the bill should pass as amended in the Senate He withdrew the motion for a committee of conference.

anxious that the bill should pass as ameeded in the Senate ate. He withdrew the motion for a committee of conference.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and request the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Buckalkw, (dem.) of Pa., said it would be idle to send the bill to a conference committee. He would vote to sustain the dignity of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman said if the House still insisted on its non-concurrence he would then vote for a committee of conference.

Mr. Trumbull., (rep.) of Ill., said he never regarded the bill called the Military bill, as it came from the House, of the slightest importance. The fourteenth section of the act amendatory of the act establishing the Freedmen's Bursan provided for just as much military control of the South as this Military bill. It made it the duty of the President to protect Union men, black and white, in every right, and in the enjoyment of every liberty. If this had not been done already it was usoless to repeat a law already on the statute book. He (Mr. Trumbull) thought something else beside this ought to be incorporated in the new bill, and he therefore favored the Blaine amendment. He thought it contained everything that was required as aguarantee. It provided for participation by blacks as well as whites in the new government; it provided that the new constitution must be ratisfied by Congress; it provided for the ratification of the constitutional amendment. He (Mr. Trumbull) repreted that Mr. Sherman had expressed himself willing to send the matter to a committee of conference if the House further insisted. He never would agree to submit it to a committee of conference. If the President would not execute the bill of July, 1866, he would not execute this.

Mr. Cowax, (rep.) of Pa, asked Mr. Trumbull if he

xecute this.

Mr. Cowax, (rep.) of Pa, asked Mr. Trumbull if he wished to be understood as saying that the Freedmen's Survau bill was not properly carried out.

Mr. TRUMBULL each he did not wish to be so under itood.

Mr. Cowan asked if the matter was not in "your own

Mr. Cowan asked if the matter was not in "your own hands"—that is, in the hands of the republican party. Was not General Howard at the head of the Bureau?

Mr. Thummula said it was true General Howard was at the head of the Bureau; but the President set aside his orders frequently when he or his subordinates had attempted to punish crime in the South. The President had recently pardoned the morderer of a negro in Virginia, and had pardoned other eriminals on the recommendation of the rebel governors.

Mr. Sunner agreed with what Mr. Trumbull said about the Executive. The great difficulties of the present momentarose from the bad man in the Executive chair. It was a saying in Catholic Europe that "All roads lead to Rome." It might be said that all the acts of Congress lead to the President of the United States. Mr. Summer then argued for a conference committee, as called for by pariamentary laws and by every consideration of justice and expediency. He did not approve of the bill as it stood. Like Mr. Fessenden, he did not think it went far enough. It had good features, which should be preserved, but it was lacking in other respects. It did not prevent the participation of the rebels in the work of reconstruction.

the participation of the rebels in the work of reconstruction.

Mr. Suraman anid Mr. Surmer went home on Seturday
night and did not stay to cast his vote or to offer any
amendments. This bill contained all that Mr. Summer
and his friends had ever claimed. It wentranchised the
blacks and gave the ballot to every black man in the
South. But now it was objected that it did not disfranchise the whites. The people of Ohlo did not demand such
disfranchisement. This Congress would never agree to
it. This bill disfranchises the leading rebels of the South
under the constitutional amendment, and was not that
enough? He thought it was as much as a generous
people had a right to demand, and when an attempt was
made to defeat such a bill he felt justified in characterizing the opposition as unjust and unnatural. We ought
to be satisfied without further exaction from the late
rebels. They had fost their property, their friendseverything they held dear—and the peedle of the North
did not demand their disfranchisement. At they rejected
the terms contained in the bill this Congress could
erect State governments with negro votes alone; but at
present there was no necessity for such vigorous measures. If his voice could reach the South to-day he
would impiore the people to accept the terms.

Mr. Wilsox, (rep.) of Mass., appealed to the Senate,
at twenty minutes past three P. M., to take the vote and
decide the fate of the bill. He boped it would go hack
to the House and be passed, or amended so that it could
be concurred in here.

Mr. Cowar rose to reply to the charge from Mr. Trum-

interrupted by Mr. Saulabury, who said that murder was not the highest crime that could be committed, and would like to know how many divorces there had been in hassachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. (Laughter.) Mr. Cowan continued his reading from a communication from the Secretary of War, which accompanied the response of the President to the resolution of inquiry, and alleged that it proved that there was adequate protection for life and property in the South. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said if Senstors on the Indical side had gone to it they would not now be bearing aloft the torch of discord. There were two of these conventions held, and it was not hard to tell to which one a gentieman could have gone without losing his self-respect.

Mr. Doolattus, (rep.) of Wis., interrupted Mr. Cowan to read a letter from Lexington, Va., from a former member of Congress, to the effect that order generally prevailed and the laws are as well administered as the writter has known thom to be for the last twenty years. Also a letter from a former member of the New York R. Legislature, now a resident of Alabama, to the same effect.

Mr. Williams, in reply te Mr. Doolittle, read from the testimony of General Custer before the Reconstruction Committee, alleging a spirit of lawlessness and crime in the State of Texas.

Mr. Fowier, (rep.) of Tenn., had news to the same effect as that alleged by Mr. Williams, and denied the truth of an assertion in relation to Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, contained in a letter read by Mr. Doolittle recently.

After further debate the Senate insisted upon its Hammonfents, and as ten minutes past dive o'clock took a recent till half-past seven.

Evening Seasion.

After further debate the Senate instaid upon its amondments, and at ten minutes past due o'clock took a recess till half-past seven.

Evening Senaion.

Consulusiarions from the franchit.

The Chair half-before the Senate the response of the President to the resolution of the President to the resolution of the President to the resolution of the Civil Rights bill were known to have occurred, and if so, what had been done to bring the offenders to justice. It was ordered to be printed. Also, a communication from the President on the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, which was ordered to be printed.

UNCLAMED BOUNT FUED FOR COLORED FROMS.

Mr. WILLOW Called up a bill to regulate the disposition of an unclaimed bounty fund for colorest troops in Virginia and North Carolina, by directing its investment for the benefit of the beins and representatives of those to whom it originally belonged. Passed.

Mr. WILLOW Called up a bill to extend to general offers and officers on the retired list, the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service, which was considered and half over.

ACCULTES OF ARMY PAYMAGERED.

Mr. WILLOW Called up a bill to the Relitate the settlement of accounting offers of the Treasury to pince to the credit of paymasters all money paid out to officers, estimate the accounting offers of the Treasury to pince to the credit of paymasters all money paid out to officers, estimate the set accounted for.

Mr. Willow called up a bill to the Relitate the settlement of accounts of the present.

Mr. Grance saked how much money had been paid out that was set accounted for.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill to sholish and forever prohibit the system of people in the settlement of the regular army appointed from the volunteer service. As fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment from one to five years. The bill was peased.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill in relation to officers of the regular army appointed from the volunteer service. As passed by the Hourse it gave \$300 instead of \$100. Passed.

Mr. Wilson called up

lease. This allowance to be made for the period covered by such imprisonment.

ganzation, arming or calling into service of forces, or any part thereof is hereby prohit irrumstances whatever, until the same shall by Congress, and it shall be the duty of to-commanders to enforce the provisions of this

ownmanders to enforce the provisions of this section.

Mr. Whison moved an additional section, that military storekeepers shall have the rank of captain, and that post chaplains may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to rank next below a major. Which was adopted.

Mr. Harum, (rep.) of N. Y., moved so to amend the first section that the increase shall count for two years from July, 1866, instead of July, 1867. Agreed to.

On metion of Mr. Hardders the section directing the Freedmen's Bureau officers to prevent whipping and maining was sricken out.

On motion of Mr. Hardders the last section of the bill was stricken out. It provides for the disbandment of all the militia in the rebel States. The bill as amended was passed.

Public Parks in the operator.

was passed.

PUBLIC PARKS IN THE DETRICT.

Mr. Brown called up the bill for the establishment of a public park in the District of Columbia. It appoints a commission to negotiate for the purchase of suitable tracts of land, and report to the next Congress. It was debated and passed over until to morrow.

Several private bills from the Military Committee were considered and passed.

Mr. Poland called up the bill supplementary to the several acts, abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was passed, and the Senate at half-past ten o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Washington, Feb. 19, 1867.
The House met at eleven o'clock with a full attend-

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chap-lain, Mr. Boynton, in which, after allusion to the various propositions of reconstruction that were pending, he and that one must be better than the rest, and suggested that that best one should be indicated by Divine Provi-dence, who only knew what measure was the best. He

expressed the hope that there would be mutual concessions among all the friends of the right, light they occasion to right, lest the enemies of the right might have occasion to right, lest the enemies of the right might have occasion to right, and a government vessel. To convey supplies to the supplies to the Journal of yesterday having been read,

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy on application of contributors to assign one of the vessels of the United States for the transportation of supplies of food and clothing to charleston, Savannah and Mobile for the use of that portion of the people of the Southern States which may be suffering from the failure of crops and other causes, under such regulations as may by the and other causes, under such regulations as a Secretary of the Navy be prescribed. Mr. Spathma, (rep.) of Ohio, objected to the tion of the joint resolution at this time, lest it i

Mr. Spalino, (rep.) of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the joint resolution at this time, lest it might give rise to debate.

HE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOADS.
The PENAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a House resolution of the 15th of February, relative to the rules by which the beginning point of the claim of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads was assertaized.
The House then proceeded to the consideration of the set for the more efficient government of the rebel States.
The Spraker stated the order of the ponding questions, as being first on the motion of Mr. Spalding shattle House concur in the Senate amendment, and second that the House non-concur as isoved by Mr. Stevens.
Mr. Straker, (rep.) of Pa., asked whether, if the House refused to concur, that did not leave his motion to non-concur and for a committee of conference agreed to.
The Spraker replied in the negative. The motion would have to be put on asking a committee of conference, because if the House non-concurred and the bill went back to the Senate, the Senate might recede from its amundament and there would be no necessity for a committee of conference.
Mr. KLDMINGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.
Mr. ABULEY, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that it was the unanimous agreement of the House isst night that the vote should be taken this morning without any dilatory motions.

The Spraker did not regard the motion to lay on the

The telegram which Mr. Stokes wanted to read was as follows:

Messrs. Stokes, Fowers & Arrett. Capital, Washington:—Negro Sufrage bill is now a law. Passed Senate 16 ayes, 7 nays.

The House proceeded to vote on the question of concurrence, and the motion was negatived—year 73, nays.

St. the democrats mostly voting in the negative.

Bo the amendment was non-concurred in, and then the motion for a committee of conference was agreed to without discussion. The following is the vote in detail:—

Yrass—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Newsda. Raker, Baldwin, Barker, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Biaine, Blow, Buckland, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Cook, Cullom, Barling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Ferry, Griswold, Hart, Hill, Hooper, Hubbard of W. Y., Hubbell of Ohio, Hubbard, Kasson, Ketcham, Laffin, Lawrence of Fa., Lawrence of Ohio, Longyaar, Marvin, Maysard, Melinde, McKee, MoRuer, Muller, Moothend, Morris, Orth, Patterson, Flants, Pomercy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Rallins, Rousseau, Schenck, Spaukling, Stillwell, Tayfor of Tenn.; Thayer, Francis Taomas, John L. Thomas, Upson, Van Horn of N. Y., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Whaley, Wilson of Iows, and Woodbridge-73.

Navs—Messrs, Aneona, Arnell, Ashley for Ohio, Bankz, Barler, Seaman, Hergen, Bonuwell, Boyer, Brandegee, Bromwell, Brown and Cambridge, El Ot, Vraquhar, Pink, Coalyer, Grandegee, Bromwell, Brown and Cambridge, El Ot, Vraquhar, Pink, Coalyer, Grandegee, Bromwell, Brown Mays, Marchal, McMiller, McMiller, Maykin, Hayes, Henderson, Highly, Rinse, Grossell, Marchan, Robb, J. Cass, Lynck, Marshall McDullour, Marcar, Monton, Mysers, Nesvell, Stoket, Robbert, Ross. Kerr, Kooniz, Kuykundall, Lailam, Le Blond, Laftwich, Loan, Lyuch, Marshall, McDulloura, Marcur, Moulton, Myers, Newell, Nolack, Nicholson, 19 Neil, Paine, Perham, Phelps Pike, Raiford, Randall Da, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Sawyer, Scoffield, Shanklin, Shellatonger, Sitgreave, Sloan, Slawyer, Scoffield, Shanklin, Shellatonger, Sitgreave, Sloan, Slawyer, Stevens, Slokes, Taber, Tayko, of New York, Warper, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, and Wright-W.

Messra. Stevens, Shellabarger and Blaine were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the House.

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THE TENTIE OF OFFICE MIL.

Mr. SCHENCE, (Psp.) of Ohle, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to regulate the tenure of office, made a report, the same that was seted on in the Senate yesterday, making the provisions of the bill apply to Cabinet officers, who cannot be removed from office during the term of the Fresident was appoints them, except with the consent of the Senate.

The vote was taken by yeas and mays on agreeing to the report, and it was agreed to—yeas 113, mays o—astrict party vote.

EXCURD FROM SERVING ON A SCHENT COMMITTER.

Mr. Wand, (rep.) of N. Y., was excused from serving on the select committee antiboursed less Securing on the select of the select selection as to secret meetings of members plighted to resist impeachment &c.

THE KASCON, (rep.) of Towa. From the Committee on Appropriations, reported back, under instructions of the House, the Indian Appropriations the bill was passed.

Mr. KANABO, (rep.) of Fluent, from the Committee of Conference on the Recuse bill, fixing the compensation of builling and criers in the District of Columbia, made a report, which was agreed to. The point in dispute was on a section in reference to notaries public, the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The STEAKER presented a message from the Freedom, as follows:—

Transmitting letters from the Secretary of State as the Steaker which had mained the constitutional amountains requesting certain appropriations.

Transmitting a report form the Secretary of State as the States which had runtiled the constitutional amountains on Appropriations.

Transmitting a report form the Secretary of State as the States which had runtiled the constitutional amountains, but an account to the state of the built to pr

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